

THE MATTER OF MERGERS

House and Senate Agree on the Corporation Bill.

FUNDS FOR THE SCHOOLS

State Normal at Farmville Will Be Provided for—Fifty Thousand for the Penitentiary—Game Bill is Agreed To.

Both houses of the General Assembly held two sessions yesterday and disposed of a great deal of important work.

They agreed to the conference committee's report on the merger clause of House bill 10, relating to corporations, after a stiff fight, and they both took similar action with reference to the report of the conference on the general game bill.

The House, on motion of Mr. Jennings, agreed to the Senate amendments to the bill relating to the fraudulent sale of goods in bulk, and Mr. Cabell offered a bill to allow the sale of liquor on premises by drug stores in local option districts. The same bill was offered in the Senate.

At the afternoon session of the House partial consideration was given to the bill relating to cities and towns, but the body adjourned pending the reading of the bill.

At the afternoon session of the Senate the bill appropriating \$5,000 to the State Female Normal School at Farmville, and increasing the annuity to that school from \$15,000 to \$20,000, was passed by the Senate.

The Clayton bill, prescribing the liability of common carriers, was made a special order for to-day at 11:30. The bill to prevent the sale of railroad bonds to the State, and half a dozen other bills were passed. The Senate adopted the report of the conference on the merger clause of the corporation bill after a lively debate.

The Senate called to order at 11 A. M. by Lieutenant-Governor Willard, and the body lost no time in getting down to work.

These House bills were reported from the committee on Counties, Cities and Towns:

To amend the Code prescribing when district officers are to be elected.

To authorize the Board of Supervisors of Greenesville, Halifax, Sussex and Giles counties to levy an additional capitation tax.

To amend the charter of Hampton.

To provide for the appointment of a judicial district of Caroline county.

To provide for enumerations to determine the population of a town or city.

To fix time of meetings of Boards of Supervisors of Frederick, Clarke and Shenandoah and Frederick.

To prescribe jurisdiction of Boards of Supervisors of Frederick, Clarke and Shenandoah and Frederick.

These bills were reported from the committee on Counties, Cities and Towns with amendment:

Senate bill to authorize judges of Circuit Court to hold the first-class jury having over 40,000 population and a separate clerk for said court to make an annual allowance for such clerk, payable out of the city treasury.

House bill to amend section 256 of the Code in relation to the State Normal School at Farmville.

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which amends the present statute on the subject, the law now giving supply creditors precedence over the bank or trust company mortgage or deed of trust. The most important action of the Senate during the long session was to pass with amendments the Senate bill appropriating an appropriation to the State Female Normal School at Farmville. The bill as originally introduced provided for an appropriation of \$50,000 to the normal, and in this form had been adversely reported by the Finance Committee. Mr. Watkins was on the calendar as a special order and came up in regular order.

Mr. Walker, of Westmoreland, made an earnest and forceful plea for the school and outlined the great need of the institution, pointing out that the school was in a deplorable condition, and that the teachers were so small that several fine instructors had been lost because they were offered much more elsewhere. He compared the support of this school with that of such schools in other States, to the great disadvantage of the State, and urged that the school be placed on a par with the best of the kind in the country, and that whatever relief it could afford without detriment to the financial interests of the State be given it.

FOR THE SCHOOL. Mr. Watkins, of Prince Edward, followed Mr. Walker in quite as earnest appeal for the relief of the school. Mr. Watkins called attention to the great work being done by the normal, the only State school for the education of young women, and pointed out that the salary of the teachers was so small that several fine instructors had been lost because they were offered much more elsewhere. He compared the support of this school with that of such schools in other States, to the great disadvantage of the State, and urged that the school be placed on a par with the best of the kind in the country, and that whatever relief it could afford without detriment to the financial interests of the State be given it.

Mr. Wickham, of Hanover, followed in a speech in which he explained the action of the committee, but endorsed all that had been said as to the merits and needs of the normal. He finally proposed to strike out \$50,000 and insert in lieu thereof \$30,000.

This was finally withdrawn by agreement, and a plan proposing an annuity of \$20,000, instead of the present annual appropriation of \$15,000, and a special appropriation for repairs and improvements of \$5,000, was adopted by the Senate.

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The infirmities of old age are successfully combated by the use of

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conference were ordered. He took issue with Mr. Sears as to the effect of the clause as agreed upon and was proceeding to strike out the clause and insert in lieu thereof \$30,000.

When the Senate reconvened at 4 o'clock, Mr. McIlwaine resumed his explanation and advocacy of the conference committee's report.

Mr. Kezelle, of Rockingham, earnestly opposed the adoption of the report of the conference, charging that the effect of the agreement on the merger clause was to give the railroad companies practically complete control of the situation, and to nullify the provisions of the Constitution of the State.

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THE STRIKE CASE HEARD

Important Matter Before the United States Court.

A MATTER OF INTEREST

A History of the Dispute, Which Has Had Various Ramifications in the United States Courts of the Land.

By far the most important case argued at this term of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals was the case considered yesterday, known as the coal strike injunction cases. Nearly a year ago the Chesapeake and Ohio Coal Agency Company and others operating mines secured an injunction from the Federal Circuit Court of West Virginia, restraining certain striking miners from trespassing on their properties or interfering with their employees. In January of this year the injunction was perpetuated by Judge Keller, and it is on appeal from that order that the case came before the Court of Appeals.

The argument of the case was the feature of the session of the court yesterday. Two circuit judges and one district judge are sitting in this cause.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals reconvened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, with Circuit Judges Goff and Stimson and District Judge Morris on the bench.

Two cases were argued. These are: No. 48—C. Crane and Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Chapman Fry, defendant in error; in error to the Circuit Court at Charleston, W. Va. Argued by John H. Holt and Mr. Thompson, of Huntington, W. Va. for the plaintiff in error, and by George J. McComas, of Huntington, W. Va., for the defendant in error, and submitted.

The following attorneys were admitted to practice at this court, viz: J. W. St. Clair, Fayetteville, W. Va.; Charles E. Hogg, Point Pleasant, W. Va.; Mr. Thompson and George J. McComas, of Huntington.

COAL STRIKE CASE ARGUED
The case was argued by Charles E. Hogg, of Point Pleasant, W. Va., for the miners, and by General J. W. St. Clair, of Fayetteville, W. Va., and W. E. Sutton, of Charleston, W. Va., for the appellants, and submitted. The case was begun in this way:

On the 30th day of July, 1902, the Chesapeake and Ohio Coal Agency Company presented to Judge Keller its bill of complaint, alleging, among other things, that the defendants, J. W. Carroll, W. B. Wilson, John Mitchell, in conjunction with others, were conspiring together to interfere with the operation and conduct of their coal mines and coke plants. Upon the consideration thereof, Judge Keller issued a restraining order, restraining and inhibiting the said John Mitchell and others from molesting or acting in any way in any way interfering with the management, operation or conduct of said mines by their owners or those operating them, either by menaces, threats or any character of intimidation used to prevent the employees of said mines from going to or from said mines and coke plants, or from engaging in the business of mining in said mines or laboring on said coke plants. The said defendants and those associating with them were also restrained from entering upon the property of the owners for the purpose of interfering with the employment of them.

The defendants were also restrained from assembling in the paths, approaches and roads upon the property of said coal agency, leading to and from the homes and residences of the miners and coke plant laborers, along which said employees were compelled to travel. The said defendants were further restrained from marching and parading in a body across the streets of the town of Mingo Junction, or assembling in large numbers at or near the property of said agency as to intimidate any person at work or desiring to work.

On January 30, 1903, Judge Keller entered an order, upon motion by certain of the defendants, to dissolve said injunction as to them, dismissing the bill as to certain defendants, but not as to all others. The temporary restraining order was a permanent one.

The remaining fifty or more defendants took an appeal from said order. And it is to the appeal that the case comes up in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for hearing.

The opinion in this case will be an important one, as there are a great many similar cases pending in the Circuit Court of West Virginia, awaiting the decision in this case.

In addition to a company of clever people in the various parts, there is a new boys' quartette that sings between the third and fourth acts, that is delightfully entertaining.

The mounting of the play is superb, and the view of New York is quite realistic. Two crowded houses were present yesterday, and the sale for the rest of the week indicates that the play is to have a record-breaking run.

Next week the Bijou will have as its attraction the Robinson Come Opera Company. This organization, which will present three operas—"Said Pasha," "Pina D'Avola" and "Gloria Giorra." Seats are now on sale.

The Giffen Company will open its summer engagement at the Academy next week with Jerome K. Jerome's delightful comedy, "Miss Hobbs." The place will be staged as all Giffen's pieces are staged, and the performance is bound to please. Very many orders for seats have already been filed at the box office, which opens for the regular sale of seats next Thursday morning.

Rooms for Veterans.
Mrs. F. Flournoy, of No. 1403 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans, whose husband was a Virginia volunteer in the Civil War, has written The Times-Dispatch that she has comfortable accommodations and will be glad to have some of the Virginia veterans as boarders during the reunion.

At the Theatres.
"A Little Outcast," at the Bijou, is by all odds the most popular melodrama that the management of the Broad Street Theatre has yet offered. It is a play that fairly throbs with emotion, and there is not a dull moment from first to last.

In addition to a company of clever people in the various parts, there is a new boys' quartette that sings between the third and fourth acts, that is delightfully entertaining.

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And its return prevented by USING

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Best on earth for Constipation, Biliousness, Dyspepsia and Liver Troubles.

If a liver would live As a liver should live, And keep from all liver ills, He must take for his liver That certain health giver, Dr. David's Best Liver Pills. Price, 25c. a box everywhere.

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